UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/511
15 October 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 96

INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In response to requests of Member States expressed in resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General has been requested to submit an increasing number of reports on various aspects of international drug control. While recognizing the need to report on such activities in order to keep Member States abreast of developments and to facilitate the formulation of policy guidance, it is also necessary to keep in mind existing limitations on documentation for the General Assembly established by the Member States themselves. Due attention has accordingly been given to the need to streamline reports to the Assembly.

2. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted several resolutions in which it requested the Secretary-General to report on interrelated matters, and those reports have been combined in the present document. The report on "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", called for in resolution 45/147 of 18 December 1990, is contained in section II. The system-wide analysis of drug control activity in section III responds to the request to monitor activities related to the Global Programme of Action contained in Assembly resolutions S-17/2 of 23 February 1990 and 45/148 of 18 December 1990 and continues the tradition first established in 1979 by the Assembly in its resolution 34/177 of 17 December 1979 concerning reporting on cooperation on drug abuse control within the United Nations system. Government activity in the context of the Global Programme of Action, also referred to in resolution 45/148, is reported on separately in section IV.

3. In seeking to address the multifaceted and complex nature of drug abuse and illicit traffic, an expanded range of activities and projects has been undertaken by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNIDCP) and by certain specialized agencies and other entities within the United Nations system. Section III of the present document, compiled by UNIDCP on the basis of information provided by the various entities and programmes, outlines drug control-related activities undertaken in the United Nations system from 1 July 1990 to 30 June 1991. The text was circulated as a draft report for review at the Inter-Agency Meeting on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control, held at the headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in September 1991.

4. The drug abuse situation against which these activities were undertaken was described by the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the treaty organ entrusted by States with the monitoring of compliance with drug control treaties, in its report for 1990 (E/INCB/1990/1). The Board, inter alia, recalled that the abuse of drugs had increased so rapidly over the last decade that it endangered most countries and practically all segments of society.

5. Illicit cultivation, production and trafficking of drugs were taking place in a growing number of countries and regions of the world. INCB stressed that these illicit activities, conducted by criminal organizations

through violence and corruption, seriously undermined the political stability and security of countries and distorted their economies. The Board reiterated that the response of the international community to that situation had to be forceful, comprehensive and innovative.

II. RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

6. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/147 entitled "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking". In this resolution, the Assembly refers in particular to the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in internal affairs of States and non-use of force or threat of force in international relations. It also refers to the principles of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to the right of all peoples freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development. While the Assembly reaffirms the need to intensify international cooperation and concerted action among States to confront the problem of drug abuse and trafficking, it calls upon States to "refrain from using the issue for political purposes" and affirms that the fight against drug trafficking should not justify violation of the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law. The Secretary-General is invited to give due consideration to the principles set out in the resolution, in his report to the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly. The present section includes the comments of the Secretary-General pursuant to resolution 45/147.

7. As recalled in the Political Declaration adopted together with the Global Programme of Action by the General Assembly at its seventeenth special session (resolution S-17/2, annex), drug abuse and illicit trafficking in drugs are a threat to the stability, security and sovereignty of States which undermine the political, economic, social and cultural foundations of societies. The need for drug control leads to a diversion of resources from other national priorities, including development activities. The fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking undertaken by the United Nations is therefore a fight for the respect of the principles enshrined in the Charter and international law, as referred to in resolution 45/147, as well as a fight to attain the purposes defined by the Charter, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security and the solution of international problems through international cooperation.

8. The legal framework for international cooperation in the fight against drug abuse has been set by the international community through the adoption, under United Nations auspices, of the main drug control treaties: the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, 1/ and this Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol, 2/ the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 3/ and the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 4/ (the latter convention entered into force in

November 1990). These treaties are widely adhered to: as at 1 August 1991, 131 States were Parties to the Single Convention or to this Convention as amended, 105 were Parties to the 1971 Convention and 45 States had ratified, acceded to or approved the 1988 Convention. Their provisions reflect the sovereign agreement of States Parties on the appropriate balance between due respect for their sovereignty - protected under each treaty by reservations on the constitutional, legal and administrative systems of States Parties - and the requirements of international cooperation in the field of drug abuse control.

9. The United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNIDCP) is governed in its activities by, inter alia, the drug control treaties, as well as the Global Programme of Action. The Political Declaration recalls the guiding principles of the United Nations fight against drugs: sovereignty of States; shared responsibility between them; non-interference in their internal affairs; and strengthening of cooperation under mutually agreed conditions through bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

10. These principles apply to the bilateral and regional assistance extended by UNIDCP, especially to developing regions and countries, to enable them to more effectively combat illicit drug production, trafficking and abuse problems. Assistance is extended to countries only at their request. UNIDCP has developed a Masterplan approach to drug control programmes that entails identification by the country or region involved in (a) the drug problems in the country or region; (b) drug control activities already under way; (c) resources available; and (d) future requirements. At the Government's request, UNIDCP provides technical and financial assistance in the development of the Masterplan. In addition to providing a practical framework for project implementation, the Masterplan approach encourages operational coordination among donor and recipient Governments and UNIDCP.

III. COORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations

1. United Nations International Drug Control Programme

11. The General Assembly, at its special session devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances in February 1990, reaffirmed its conviction that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action in this field and should play an enhanced role. The imperative need for strengthened and concerted United Nations system-wide response to the challenges of drug abuse has thus become increasingly clear.

12. Following reviews and studies by government experts and the Secretary-General's report on the enhancement of the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, the General Assembly, at its

forty-fifth session, adopted resolution 45/179 of 21 December 1990, calling for the creation of a new United Nations International Drug Control Programme (UNIDCP), recognizing that the new dimensions of the drug menace require a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient structure to enable the United Nations to play a central and greatly enhanced role necessary to counter this threat.

13. Pursuant to resolution 45/179, several concrete steps were taken to strengthen the United Nations response in this field and to reinforce the ability of the United Nations to respond to the concerns and mandates of Member States. The new Programme was established, integrating the former Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC). The restructuring process is presented in more detail in a separate report to the General Assembly (A/46/480).

14. Action undertaken in connection with any of the five major chapters of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control (SWAP) (E/1990/39 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1), prepared in 1990 as a means of enhancing the United Nations system-wide response, has been identified in the present report whenever possible. Chapters identified refer to the SWAP as follows: I. Strengthening the licit drug control system; II. Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; III. Treatment and rehabilitation; IV. Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources; V. Suppression of illicit drug traffic. Reference to specific targets relates to the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control (CMO) adopted at the 1987 International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking. 5/ To facilitate reference, a list of the 35 CMO targets is reproduced in the annex.

15. The coordinating role of UNIDCP is clearly outlined in resolution 45/179. A senior official at the Under-Secretary-General level was appointed to head the Programme as its first Executive Director with effect from 1 March 1991. The restructuring process has been completed as at 1 September 1991, with the former units fully integrated into UNIDCP. Particular attention has been given to the important mandate for improved coordination and efforts towards coordination have been intensified. By decision 1991/15, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) invited the Executive Director of UNIDCP to participate in its work.

16. The Executive Director has chaired, in his capacity as Coordinator of all United Nations drug control-related activities, two Inter-Agency Meetings on Coordination in Matters of International Drug Abuse Control (Vienna, 10 May 1991, and London, 11-13 September 1991). He has contacted the executive heads of the specialized agencies and programmes and has established direct contacts with the relevant senior officials with a view to ensuring coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of activities across the United Nations system.

17. One of the paramount tasks of UNIDCP will be to mobilize agencies, programmes and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as the

international community, in focusing attention, expertise and resources on drug abuse control and to ensure the necessary coordination. In entering a new era of international drug control, particular emphasis will thus be placed on the basic objective of constructive and productive coordination to meet the wishes of Member States and to help cope more effectively with drug abuse and illicit traffic.

18. To ensure continued impetus on coordination, a new Inter-organization Cooperation Division of UNIDCP has been created to deal with the several substantive concerns relating to the basic coordinating mandate of the Programme. This Division is to ensure coordination for all United Nations drug control activities pursuant to General Assembly resolution 45/179; to assist the Executive Director in promoting coordination and cooperation with national, regional and international organizations involved in drug control activities outside the United Nations common system; to represent the Programme in the conduct of relations; and to serve as the principal channel of communications between UNIDCP, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations.

19. Focal points for drug abuse control throughout the United Nations system are being identified and a directory is being compiled to facilitate exchange of information and to enhance coordination. Consultations seeking joint planning and implementation of projects have been undertaken stressing a coordinated approach towards common objectives. Even closer working relations with relevant specialized agencies will be sought.

20. During the reporting period (1 July 1990-30 June 1991) secretariat services were provided to the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the forty-eighth and forty-ninth sessions of the International Narcotics Control Board, and a number of other United Nations meetings which dealt with drug-related matters.

21. UNIDCP was established during the period under review and its substantive activities are reported below with due consideration to mandates of the Global Programme of Action, major chapters of SWAP and CMO targets.

(a) Strengthening the licit drug control system

22. As confirmed by INCB in its report for 1990, the control system over the licit movement of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances continues to operate satisfactorily in general. Diversion of narcotic drugs from the licit trade into illicit channels remains rare. Close cooperation with Governments has thwarted the diversion of large quantities of psychotropic substances. However, the effective control and monitoring over the international trade of substances in Schedules III and IV of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances still require more timely action on the part of manufacturing and exporting countries, as well as by some importing countries.

23. With the recent entry into force of the 1988 Convention, many Governments have just begun to implement appropriate measures with a view to preventing diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic

drugs or psychotropic substances, as required by article 12 of that Convention. A data bank has been established on information furnished by Governments on seizures and illicit movement of table I and II substances and other substances used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In May 1991, a report on the implementation of article 12 was submitted for the first time to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs. It was noted with satisfaction that a number of Governments had taken concrete steps to carry out effectively the provisions of the Convention and had initiated a dialogue among themselves for necessary coordination. Non-parties were urged to apply article 12 provisionally, particularly by adopting adequate legislative and administrative measures. To fulfil the responsibilities under article 12 related to possible modification in the scope of control, special expertise is needed. Therefore, a panel of experts was established from which members of future advisory expert groups will be selected. A preparatory meeting of the advisory expert group met from 2 to 6 September 1991.

24. In the first six months of 1991, UNIDCP analysed annual reports for 1990 on the functioning of drug control treaties provided by most Governments. The data contained in the annual reports are the basis for the issuance by UNIDCP of the following documents: (a) summary of data on legislative and administrative measures and socio-economic action contained in part A of the annual reports; (b) the list of national authorities empowered to issue certificates and authorizations for the import and export of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (c) the list of national manufacturers authorized to manufacture or convert specific narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; (d) computerized drug seizure data and information on trends in illicit drug trafficking.

25. Technical assistance continued to be provided to national drug control administrators to train them in realistic assessment of requirements for licit drugs, primarily through regional training seminars or training programmes at UNIDCP headquarters. The implementation of the assistance programme for West African countries initiated in 1989 continued successfully. The aim of the programme is to bring up to date and harmonize pharmaceutical laws and regulations in the countries concerned. If resources are available, a similar programme could be conducted in other parts of the African continent.

26. To facilitate implementation of article 12 of the 1988 Convention, the Laboratory of UNIDCP has summarized technical information on the scheduled chemicals as well as on chemicals proposed for future scheduling. In addition, knowledge concerning scheduled precursor chemicals was incorporated into the regular training curriculum for chemists of national laboratories. The establishment of practical guidelines for the role of chemists and forensic laboratories in the operation of law enforcement agencies against clandestine laboratories has started. In line with CMO target 11 and paragraphs 47 and 50 of the Global Programme of Action, the UNIDCP Laboratory extended assistance to the WHO Drug Management and Policies Division and to the Programme on Substance Abuse in the area of drug quality control laboratories. To assist national pharmaceutical and narcotics control authorities, the preparation of the new edition of the Multilingual Dictionary

of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances under International Control has been initiated.

(b) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

27. In line with CMO target 1 relating to the assessment of the extent of drugs misuse and abuse, the developing of procedures continued for collecting information on the nature, extent and patterns of drug abuse. A questionnaire devised by an expert group was field-tested in July and August 1990, and an expert group met in October 1990 to review the results and make recommendations on its future format. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs decided to accept this new questionnaire as a replacement for Part B of the Annual Reports Questionnaire, which is sent out by UNIDCP to all Governments. UNIDCP is in the process of computerizing the previous five years of its records in this area in order to form the basis of the International Drug Abuse Assessment System.

28. Following the General Assembly's request, a questionnaire was sent to all Governments and intergovernmental organizations seeking to establish the extent to which they had been able to fulfil the first seven targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control. A report on this development was submitted to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1991.

29. In pursuit of CMO target 2, UNIDCP continued to gather relevant material available worldwide in the area of drug abuse assessment for use in the development of an overall assessment strategy on the organization of a comprehensive system for the collection and evaluation of data.

30. In response to CMO target 3, UNIDCP carried out a wide range of activities in collaboration with government agencies, non-governmental organizations and educational institutions. Completion of a worldwide directory of non-governmental organizations active in drug abuse control is being pursued in collaboration with the Vienna NGO Committee.

31. In the context of CMO target 3, the Information Letter, normally issued six times a year, continued to report on major developments relating to international drug control. Exhibitions featuring aspects of the new UNIDCP and the history of the international drug control system were displayed during the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and on the occasion of the fourth International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1991). A permanent exhibit illustrating ongoing activities of UNIDCP is on display in a special area of the Vienna International Centre seen by some 70,000 visitors every year.

32. In implementing CMO target 3, UNIDCP spearheaded promotional activities for the observance of the fourth International Day. Information kits, including the message of the Secretary-General, and relevant materials to international drug control were prepared and distributed worldwide. A special ceremony was presided by the Executive Director of UNIDCP, with the

participation of representatives from permanent missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna and the Austrian Government. All the United Nations information centres and services received information material to mark the International Day. Special programmes in observance of the International Day were organized at United Nations Headquarters and in a number of capitals. Pursuant to CMO targets 3 and 5, the Film/Video Library continued to respond to an increasing number of requests for services from Governments, organizations, universities, groups and individuals. Audiovisual material is made available on a continuing basis to assist in training programmes, public awareness campaigns and other activities aimed at providing a greater understanding of the risks of drug abuse and possible countermeasures, as well as preventive educational programmes.

33. In implementing CMO target 4, and assisting national drug testing laboratories in demand reduction activities, the Laboratory of UNIDCP continued to establish recommended testing methods for body fluid testing. Such methods were selected in 1990 for cocaine and for amphetamine derivatives. The collection and distribution of relevant reference standards of metabolites also continued. To complement assistance in this area, fellowships were provided in body fluid testing techniques to four fellows (two each from India and the United Republic of Tanzania) in three collaborating laboratories.

34. The United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000) proclaimed by General Assembly resolution S-17/2, annex, Political Declaration is being observed as a period to be devoted to effective and sustained national, regional and international actions to promote the implementation of the Global Programme of Action. A Coordinator of the United Nations Decade has been appointed to support, monitor and report on activities undertaken.

35. As regards CMO target 7, UNIDCP has sent information material and publications on drug abuse control to Governments, intergovernmental organizations, and non-governmental organizations, research institutions, mass media and to the public at large. Senior staff of UNIDCP gave many press, radio and television interviews.

36. In some countries UNIDCP has given priority to national demand reduction projects, particularly in the field of preventive education. Currently such projects are in operation in Curacao, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago. Three projects in the demand reduction field were completed in Thailand in 1990. UNIDCP has also continued to support demand reduction activities among Afghan refugees in Pakistan, as well as a project in the field of epidemiology and treatment of drug dependence in the Kabul area. In Pakistan a $US 5 million integrated demand reduction project was initiated in January 1991 with a five-year duration.

(c) Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

37. The development of subregional initiatives in areas where drug problems are both serious and complex has been given priority in connection with activities of UNIDCP related to elimination of illicit supply. This

orientation is in line with the specific mandate stemming from the Global Programme of Action, which encouraged subregional strategies.

38. UNIDCP took action to implement this mandate in the priority areas of the Andes, South-East and South-West Asia, as well as in the area crossed by what is known as the "Balkan Route". At the same time UNIDCP has intensified its assistance to countries in Africa and the Caribbean to enable them to cope more effectively with growing drug abuse and trafficking problems.

39. Parallel to these efforts, UNIDCP has also expanded its operational assistance to individual countries in all regions of the developing world through specific multisectoral projects. In 1991, the budget of UNIDCP for operational activities amounts to $US 71 million covering over 150 projects in some 70 countries. Approximately 24 per cent is being devoted to assisting developing countries through a wide variety of preventive and rehabilitation measures. Another 22 per cent support efforts to strengthen the capacities of law enforcement and criminal justice systems to deal with drug trafficking problems. The remaining 46 per cent is targeted on drug production control, primarily in the field of rural development/income substitution. The remainder, about 8 per cent, is being set aside for administrative, personnel and programme development costs.

40. During the reporting period, evaluation efforts have been strengthened to assess the delivery of various UNIDCP programmes and, more importantly, to ascertain their impact in achieving drug control objectives. This year's evaluation programme calls for the assessment of 32 ongoing and completed projects, with the major emphasis placed on a review of several large programmes in the Andean States. In collaboration with the Acuerdo de Cartagena, a second phase of assistance towards the development of a regional plan of action for the substitution of illicit coca cultivation in the Andean region has been initiated. This phase will be carried out by a team of experts who will study measures to create expanded opportunities for trade and investments in order to provide access to international markets for crop-substitution products. A grant was also extended to the Andean Parliament in early 1991 to support its work on the harmonization of drug-related legislation in the Andean region.

41. A new $US 38 million multisectoral programme was launched in Colombia in 1991. This includes four new rural development/income substitution projects in coca-producing areas, a major development and preventive programme for Medellin City, as well as several other preventive programmes at the national and local level. In Bolivia, UNIDCP continued to implement rural development and agricultural diversification programmes in the coca growing areas, with major emphasis on the Chapare area in support of the Government's coca eradication programme. Furthermore, two new projects began in late 1990 to assist the Government in establishing specialized anti-narcotics courts and in developing anti-drug activities for the street children of La Paz.

42. In Peru, UNIDCP work has continued to be hampered by the difficult security situation. Nevertheless, activities continued on the two rural development projects in major coca-producing areas in Quillabamba and the

Upper Huallaga Valley. A campaign against drug abuse and illicit trafficking aimed at young people from deprived social backgrounds began in early 1991. In mid-1991, at the request of the Peruvian Government, UNIDCP was invited to cooperate in assisting in the implementation and supervision of agreements to be concluded between the Peruvian authorities and the coca-growing farmers for alternative development. UNIDCP-funded programmes are also under implementation in Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Mexico.

43. In line with its subregional strategy, UNIDCP has engaged in extensive consultations with China, Myanmar and Thailand with a view to developing cooperative actions to stem the problems of narcotic drug production, trafficking and abuse in the region. The Executive Director headed a UNIDCP mission to Beijing and Yunnan Province in May 1991. Discussions with the Government of China and a visiting Myanmar Government delegation resulted in agreements on various details of a proposed UNIDCP-supported subregional project on the border between China and Myanmar. Based on these agreements, a joint China-Myanmar programme is being developed involving rural development/income substitution activities in Myanmar and collaborative efforts involving interdiction field. Meetings at Chiang Mai earlier in the year have also resulted in a similar programme along the Thai-Myanmar border which will involve cooperation between the two Governments and assistance from UNIDCP.

44. An in-depth evaluation of the 1986-1990 UNFDAC/Myanmar Programme took place in November/December 1990. The mission recommended the provision of further assistance in the framework of Government plans for the development of border areas and the UNIDCP subregional strategy. Efforts to eliminate illicit opium production continued in northern Thailand through two ongoing highland development projects totalling $US 19 million and preparatory activities for a new project were implemented. The highland integrated rural development project ($6 million) in the opium poppy-growing areas of Vientiane Province of the Lao People's Democratic Republic became fully operational in 1990. In the same year, agreement was reached to carry out, with the participation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), an agricultural development project in Xieng Khouang Province aimed at the elimination of opium poppy cultivation. UNIDCP-funded programmes are also under way in China, India, Malaysia and Sri Lanka.

45. UNIDCP also played a key role in the preparation and organization of the Tokyo meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific, held under the auspices of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) in February 1991. The meeting brought together responsible officials from all ESCAP member countries, including the Pacific Islands, together with many UNIDCP major donor countries. The meeting strongly endorsed UNIDCP subregional strategy.

46. UNIDCP has continued to participate actively in the work of the Coordinator for the United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes in Afghanistan. A project for "Rural rehabilitation and reconstruction", for an initial amount of $US 1.4 million, is being implemented in several opium growing areas of the country. In Pakistan, the

$20 million Dir District Development project was positively evaluated in July 1990 and a second five-year phase of the project is being prepared, with a proposed starting date of July 1992.

47. The principal activity in eliminating illicit sources of drugs in Africa was a large integrated rural development pilot project in northern Morocco aimed at replacing cannabis cultivation. A 1991 evaluation mission reported that the project had successfully introduced new agricultural activities, concentrating especially on livestock and fruit trees, and had contributed to infrastructure development, the improvement of health services and other integrated rural development activities in the concerned area. The Government requested an expansion of the project and negotiations are now under way concerning a follow-up programme.

Suppression of illicit drug traffic

48. Technical advice and assistance continued to be provided to Member States in suppression of illicit traffic. In particular, substantive servicing of and support to the global network of meetings were provided in order to strengthen regional cooperation and enhance coordination of action against illicit traffic. This network included the Subcommission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East and the meetings of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA) for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean and, in 1990 for the first time, Europe. Adopting a new approach of identifying the most urgent issues facing drug law enforcement in respective regions and establishing informal working groups to propose solutions, with a review of progress made at the ensuing meeting, these meetings attracted wider participation by both States and individuals than in previous years.

49. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 44/142 of 15 December 1989, an intergovernmental group of experts was convened to study the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs and completed its work in two meetings in the summer of 1990. In the field of drug law enforcement training, an Advisory Meeting of Experts in December 1990 assisted in the completion of a new United Nations Drug Law Enforcement Training Manual, an essential part of the long-term, comprehensive and continually updated training programme in this field called for by Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/12. Pursuit of an international drug law enforcement training strategy continues in conjunction with other international and regional organizations and donor States actively providing such training. Work continued on the computerization of drug seizure data and information on trends in illicit drug trafficking.

50. The extension of the scientific and technical assistance programme aimed at suppression of illicit drug traffic continued during the period under review and now covers all major regions of the world. Specific assistance projects are ongoing or were developed during 1990-1991 for Africa and the Caribbean and for such large Member States as China and India. In addition, a world-wide review of the status of this programme was made to identify lacunae in the geographic coverage and to serve as guidance for future assistance.

Laboratory equipment and material were provided to national laboratories in Argentina, Chile, China, Egypt, Gabon, the Gambia, India, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Pakistan, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and the United Republic of Tanzania. Scientific information was supplied to many laboratories around the world.

51. During the period under review, nine fellows from Albania, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, the Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia received three-month basic training at the Laboratory in Vienna. In addition, two-month advanced training in drug casework was provided to six senior chemists (Colombia, the Gambia, India, Thailand and Turkey (2). The regional training centres at Buenos Aires and Kuala Lumpur gave basic training courses for seven fellows each from Asia (India (2), Myanmar (2), Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand) and Latin America (Argentina (2), Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador and Uruguay). Arrangements are being completed for the establishment of a training centre for the Caribbean region in Trinidad and Tobago. With the participation of collaborating national institutions, fellowship arrangements were made for chemists from Cape Verde (1) and Guinea-Bissau (1) in Lisbon and from India (1) at Glasgow, United Kingdom. The collection of reference standards of controlled drugs expanded to include samples of chemicals under control by the 1988 Convention. During the period under review, more than 1,500 samples were distributed to laboratories in 39 countries. In support of law enforcement services of Member States, 580 field drug identification kits were provided to 40 countries on request. A kit for the field identification of precursor chemicals was shipped to a few countries for evaluation. A collaborative study on recommended methods of testing, involving some 15 national laboratories, started during 1990 and the first phase is expected to be completed in 1991.

52. Following two high-level meetings involving ten Eastern and Western European countries which focused on the seriousness of drug traffic problem in the Balkan region, UNIDCP undertook the planning of a subregional strategy aimed at enhancing law enforcement activities on a regional basis over the so-called "Balkan Route". As a result of a joint mission (with the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Customs Cooperation Council (CCC)) to the Balkan region, UNIDCP is in the process of developing assistance projects for law enforcement in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Turkey and Yugoslavia. UNIDCP is also working closely with INTERPOL and Western European Governments to establish a computerized data communication system for linking law enforcement agencies of the Balkan region with each other and their counterparts in Western Europe.

53. Law enforcement projects are also currently being implemented in Cyprus, Jordan and Egypt. UNIDCP missions to Iran and Pakistan met in joint meetings with representatives of both Governments to explore collaborative law enforcement efforts in the Baluchistan border area to deal with the extensive drug trafficking in that region.

54. During 1991, UNIDCP further developed its subregionally structured approach to growing drug problems in Africa. Projects were in operation or in advanced planning stages in over 30 countries, grouped in four subregions. In

the eastern and southern African subregion, which is facing a continuing problem of trafficking in illicit methaqualone and a growing heroin traffic, a four-year programme was drawn up to provide assistance to nearly all countries of the subregion, building on prevention and law enforcement projects. A seminar for Central African countries at Libreville, organized jointly with the French Government in December 1990, set the stage for a coordinated approach and the development of a programme for that subregion. As a result, the Economic Community of Central African States set up a permanent drug committee which will attempt to coordinate national action on behalf of the group's members. UNIDCP, together with its regional field office in Gabon, is now programming specific projects for the countries of the region. The West African subregion continued to suffer from major heroin trafficking and an increased appearance of cocaine. UNIDCP assistance has concentrated on the improvement of legislation, the training and equipping of drug law enforcement squads to protect the local population from leakage from this transit traffic. A large national programme in Nigeria reached the operational stage after adaptation with the new consolidated drug enforcement agency in that country, and a Field Adviser was assigned to Lagos early in 1991 to assist in implementing UNIDCP projects.

2. Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat

55. The Department of Public Information was requested in General Assembly resolution 45/76 B of 11 December 1990 to continue to disseminate information about United Nations activities pertaining to the international fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

56. In November 1990, on the occasion of the entry into force of the 1988 Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the Department organized a press conference at Headquarters with the Coordinator of all United Nations Drug Control Related Activities and the chief law enforcement officials of the Bahamas and the United States, two Member States that had ratified the Convention. A media advisory announcing the Convention's entry into force, containing statements from law enforcement heads from the States that had ratified the treaty, was distributed to all United Nations information centres and to about 50 news media outlets in North America, as well as to the United Nations press corps.

57. The Report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 1990 was made available to journalists; its release was announced at the United Nations noon briefing; and a press release describing the report's contents was distributed to information centres and North American journalists.

58. The Department's public service announcements carrying the message "The United Nations fights drug abuse worldwide" are being placed in various international news magazine editions free of charge on a "space available" basis. During the last six months of 1990, the announcements ran in at least 26 different weekly editions of Time magazine reaching more than 40 nations around the world. A rough estimate of the commercial value of the space

provided free of charge for the announcements during 1990 would be approximately $500,000.

59. In cooperation with UNIDCP, the Department prepared feature stories in English, French and Spanish on detecting drug crops from space and destroying drug crops without harming the environment. These were distributed to news correspondents, non-governmental organizations and all United Nations information centres.

60. The Department's new video on the international drug situation entitled "High Hopes" was shown at the observances of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held at Headquarters and various information centres world wide on 26 June 1991. Outlining the main aspects of the illicit drug situation, the 27-minute video illustrates several constructive approaches to the problem. The video is also available in French, Spanish and Arabic.

61. In consultation with Headquarters, the information centres organized special observances and ceremonies for the International Day. These consisted of speeches and messages by Government officials, including foreign ministers and heads of Government; panel discussions by experts in drug abuse control; poster and essay competitions; poetry readings; a model national congress on drug control for young people; and video screenings. Widespread media coverage of the Day's events was reflected in reports from the field.

62. A major project in preparation is a photo-video exhibition entitled "Picture a Drug-free World" being developed by the Department in cooperation with the International Photographic Council. It is expected to open at Headquarters in early 1992. The exhibit is being funded from extrabudgetary resources and is expected to include an innovative "video wall". Depending on the extent of funding available, plans call for publication of an exhibition booklet and various media promotion activities, including television interviews and photo essays. United Nations system organizations involved in drug control-related programmes are being invited to submit photographs for the exhibition.

63. During the period, the Department produced 62 radio programmes addressing various drug control questions in 11 official and local languages. Three "UN in Action" television programmes on drug abuse control were also distributed to television networks around the world. The Department's press coverage of the sessions of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the Economic and Social Council also drew media attention to the United Nations drug control programmes.

64. In cooperation with UNIDCP, the Department plans to produce a new information brochure on the structure and functions of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in early 1992.

3. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs

65. The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs has made efforts further to expand cooperation with UNIDCP through the development of joint operational projects. Proposals on strengthening the judiciary in the Caribbean have been submitted. A project with the same objective and also dealing with the assessment of the possibilities for establishment of specialized courts for drug-related offences in Bolivia has entered the stage of implementation. Another project involving training of judicial and prosecutorial authorities in Peru will become operational shortly. A number of additional joint projects are being formulated, drawing also on the results of numerous missions undertaken by the Interregional Adviser and the requests received by the Branch. These requests range from the elaboration of draft treaties to training on measures against corruption and other forms of economic crime, including money laundering.

66. The Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders focused prominently on the problems of terrorism, organized crime, illicit drug traffic, and the linkages that often exist between them.

67. With regard to prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for drugs, an "Inventory of comprehensive crime prevention measures", including methods of forestalling drug-related crime, prepared in cooperation with the Helsinki Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations, was submitted to the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/9). The Congress adopted resolution 1 entitled, "Prevention of urban crime", in which it recommended that Member States develop coherent community-based prevention and education strategies, together with enforcement measures and arrangements for the care and treatment of addicts. Member States were also encouraged to organize school education programmes on drug-related problems and, in particular, support for youth in difficulty. 6/ (CMO targets 3, 5.)

68. In connection with treatment and rehabilitation, the Eighth Congress considered alternatives to imprisonment, reduction of the prison population and paid particular attention to drug-related offences and drug-offenders, especially treatment within the prison system and the use of such treatment as an adjunct or alternative to imprisonment. On the recommendation of the Congress, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/110 of 14 December 1990 on the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (The Tokyo Rules). Further, the Eighth Congress, in resolution 21 entitled "International and interregional cooperation in prison management and community-based sanctions", invited Member States to differentiate, in the application of criminal law and in the nature and type of treatment provided, between occasional users and those physically and/or psychologically dependent; between users and dealers; and those whose offences are directly related to their drug dependence and those whose offences are not so related. In addition, it was recommended that preference be given to non-custodial measures as sanctions against personal use of drugs; and that medical,

psychological and social treatment programmes be provided for drug-dependent offenders. 6/ (CMO targets 29, 32, 34.)

69. The Eighth Congress also adopted resolution 18 entitled, "Infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) in prison". The Congress requested the Secretary-General, in collaboration with regional institutes for crime prevention and criminal justice and with the World Health Organization, inter alia, to assist Member States, at their request, in the development of AIDS prevention and control programmes for the prison population. 6/ The requested elaboration of guidelines for the institutional and clinical management of HIV-infected prisoners and those with AIDS is in progress. (CMO targets 33, 34.)

70. In respect of suppression of illicit drug traffic, the Eighth Congress, in resolutions 24 and 25 on prevention and control of organized crime, and terrorist criminal activities, respectively, emphasized the links of these forms of crime with the illicit drug trade and recommended specific measures for international cooperation. In particular, the Congress recommended to Governments to raise public awareness of the threat of organized crime. Fraud-control programmes, increased personnel supervision, information gathering and computerization, investigative strategies and training programmes were some of the methods proposed to prevent or minimize the impact of organized crime. At the international level more comprehensive cooperative arrangements and information exchange, consistency of interdiction efforts, model legislation for forfeiture of illegally acquired assets, erection of stronger barriers between legitimate financial markets and dirty-money markets, cooperative arrangements on offshore finance and operations, and strengthened technical cooperation were recommended.

71. Measures for international cooperation in preventing terrorist violence that could be further developed to include cooperation between law enforcement agencies, prosecution authorities and the judiciary; increasing integration and cooperation within and between those agencies; cooperation in securing evidence in penal matters; education and training of enforcement personnel; and public awareness programmes through the mass media, including guidelines to avoid sensationalizing terrorism and disseminating information that might endanger lives. International criminal law should be codified and the possibility of establishing special international or regional penal jurisdictions considered. A system of reporting and monitoring acts of terrorist violence and State responses could be developed within the United Nations framework. (CMO targets 17, 19, 20, 22, 23.)

72. In addition, the Eighth Congress proposed model treaties on extradition, mutual assistance in criminal matters, transfer of proceedings and transfer of supervision of offenders conditionally sentenced or conditionally released, which were adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1990 as resolutions 45/116, 45/117, 45/118 and 45/119, respectively. (CMO targets 17, 19, 20, 22, 23.)

73. The Eighth Congress also reviewed and endorsed the manual on practical measures against corruption (A/CONF.144/8) which outlines administrative and regulatory mechanisms for the prevention of corrupt practices and the abuse of power. The Congress further adopted resolution 7 on corruption in Government, in which it requested the provision of technical cooperation assistance to requesting Member States in the fields of strategic planning of anti-corruption programmes, law reform, public administration and management, training of public officials and criminal justice personnel, and assistance in international aid projects. In compliance with paragraph 8, an international code of conduct for public officials is now under preparation. 6/ (CMO targets 17, 23.)

4. United Nations Development Programme

74. UNDP activies related to drug abuse control are either financed and executed by UNDP itself or carried out by the UNDP Office for Project Services (OPS) in execution of projects funded by UNIDCP. Most UNDP projects correspond to more than one of the SWAP objectives.

75. Among operational activities in 1990 financed entirely by UNDP, some $US 550,000 were earmarked for Asia and the Pacific (Indonesia: Local strategies to combat drug abuse; Thailand: Highland development project; and regional governments: Training project for drug detection) and $380,000 for Latin America (Argentina: Reinforcement of training facilities for prevention, and preventive education and community activity; Costa Rica: Science and technology management).

76. Among activities to be carried out under financing by UNIDCP, the total of $18.5 million expended in 1990 will grow to approximately $33 million in 1991.

77. The major thrust of such UNDP activities financed by UNIDCP continues to be in Latin America and the Caribbean region where almost $28 million of this amount is scheduled for implementation, with the largest amount earmarked for rural development/income substitution programmes. Lesser amounts are for prevention activities and programmes to strengthen projects concerning law enforcement, health programmes or the administration of justice. Activities are carried out in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Mexico, Peru and Saint Lucia.

78. Activities in Africa, budgeted at $750,000 for 1991, are carried out in Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia and the United Republic of Tanzania. Programmes in Africa tend to be oriented towards demand reduction and preventive education.

79. Of the $4.6 million for activities in Asia and the Pacific, over half is earmarked for eight projects in Thailand, with most going into rural development programmes. The remainder finances largely rural-based projects in Afghanistan, China, Myanmar and Pakistan.

5. Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

80. With regard to SWAP, ECLAC has designed a work programme to increase its studies on the subject of drugs in the areas of greatest interest to the Commission, both from the economic and social point of view. During this period, two studies were completed under the direction of the Social Development Division, on the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs in Latin America and the Caribbean.

81. A study on the social and economic significance of the production, trafficking and consumption of drugs (LC/R.979, April 1991) offers a general framework regarding this subject in Latin America, starting from secondary data pertaining to various studies on the subject.

82. A document on production, trafficking and consumption of drugs (LC/R.998, May 1991) aims at strengthening knowledge of some specific topics that merit the special attention of ECLAC. Starting from secondary data, the document formulates an analysis of the drug phenomenon, considering its impact in terms of economic and social structures of the countries of the region affected.

83. ECLAC is carrying out a project in Grenada, under the title "Illicit Drug Demand Reduction" which is coordinated by the ECLAC Caribbean subregional office. It aims at drug demand reduction activities, namely increasing public awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through the implementation of mass media campaigns and community education, and promoting the development of positive alternatives to drug dependent lifestyles through training activities among social sectors most highly exposed to drug abuse. The project is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1991.

84. Based on resolution 515 of the twenty-third session of ECLAC, which deals with future activities against drug abuse, the Commission has stepped up related actions. With a grant from the Government of the Netherlands, the necessary steps are being taken to request a post for an Associate Expert on Drug Abuse Affairs, to be based at Santiago. The possibility of intensifying the aspects covered in the studies carried out is being considered. Other action could be intensified through the formulation of five projects on the subject with special relevance to ECLAC: economic significance of the production and trafficking of drugs in Bolivia, Colombia and Peru; economic and social transformations that the production of coca has produced in the indigenous altiplanic communities; the relationship between juvenile drug addiction and poverty; consequences of drug trafficking in Colombia; and the identification of social groups most affected by the consumption of drugs. ECLAC would promote field research by the Governments concerned and the design of relevant policies and programmes. Such studies would be carried out based on documentation already existing in the above-mentioned countries.

85. Project documents are presently being designed for extrabudgetary funding to comply with the recommendation to intensify ECLAC activity to identify and remedy the economic impact of production of, illicit trafficking in, and consumption of drugs in the region; to give support to national programmes

through the preparation of studies and policy for national guidelines and the organization of practical courses to back up community action in this field; and to assist member countries in the study of national policies to strengthen community efforts to combat illicit drugs.

6. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

86. ESCAP activities in the field of drug abuse control continue to expand. In addition to advisory services and other activities, a project on drug abuse prevention programme development was completed and a major follow-up project was initiated. That project, expected to generate comparative data and approaches which can be used elsewhere, will develop integrated community-based approaches to drug demand reduction in five countries in the ESCAP region.

87. At its forty-seventh session in 1991, ESCAP considered the Report of a Meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific held at Tokyo (13-15 February 1991) with support from the Government of Japan. That report (E/ESCAP/785) contains a summary of the deliberations concerning illicit drug trafficking and money laundering; illicit drug production in the Golden Triangle and other areas; illicit drug production in the Golden Crescent; drug abuse prevention; and drug abuse rehabilitation. The Commission endorsed the report which included as an annex the Tokyo Declaration on Enhanced Regional Cooperation for Drug Abuse Control in Asia and the Pacific.

88. ESCAP noted the invitation extended to UNIDCP in that Declaration to study the feasibility of establishing a coordinating centre on drug abuse issues in Asia and the Pacific. Several delegations called attention to the need to avoid duplication of activities and voiced concern that the proposed coordinating centre on drug abuse issues might duplicate activities already under way within the secretariat and in other United Nations and intergovernmental bodies and agencies working in the region. Several delegations also referred to the need to avoid proliferation of institutions dealing with drug abuse control issues and noted, in that connection, the scarcity of financial resources available for institutional support. The Commission welcomed the invitation to enter into consultations with UNIDCP and join a working group to study the feasibility of establishing such a centre.

89. The scourge of drug abuse was recognized by ESCAP as an increasingly serious social problem in the region. It was noted that drug abuse not only affected growing numbers of people caught in the grip of drug dependency, but also contributed to the distortion of vital social institutions. Various delegations referred to growing concern regarding such social problems as corruption, crime, family violence and dissolution, prostitution and AIDS in connection with the spread of drug abuse in the region. In view of the urgency of the drug abuse problem in the Asia and the Pacific region, ESCAP requested the intensification of its activities concerning drug demand and therefore approved proposal for 1992-1993 for an additional regular-budget

post to implement the expanded range of activities requested by the Commission in that field.

90. In short, the following actions have been implemented with regard to prevention and reduction of the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as treatment and rehablitation:

(a) The Meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific convened in Tokyo referred to above. Representatives of 37 ESCAP member and associate member countries attended, as did several other United Nations member States and United Nations bodies and organizations with an interest in drug abuse control;

(b) A project on drug abuse prevention programme development was completed. A country workshop on drug abuse demand was held at Kathmandu (27-30 August 1990) and a concluding regional seminar at Manila (26-30 November 1990). Reports of the five country workshops and the regional seminar have been published and distributed in the region, as well as to drug control bodies and interested individuals in Europe and North America;

(c) A project on the development of integrated community-based approaches to drug abuse demand reduction was initiated at Bangkok, Bombay, and Manila, as well as in several rural villages in China. Discussions are under way concerning the possibility of implementing the project in Nepal. AIDS will be a major theme in all locations;

(d) A collaborative project is with the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regional Offices to strengthen the AIDS component of the project;

(e) A project to strengthen the regional network of national focal points on drug demand reduction had been submitted for extrabudgetary funding;

(f) A project to hold a series of regional seminars on effective countermeasures against drug offences and advancement of criminal justice administration is being developed between ESCAP, the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFEI) and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board of Thailand;

(g) Advisory services were provided to the Government of India, concerning drug demand control in its eighth Five-year Plan, as well as several Australian Government and non-governmental organizations concerning the possibility of their broadened involvement in drug demand reduction activities in Asia and the Pacific, and to public health officials in Yunnan, China, concerning the development of approaches to drug demand reduction and AIDS prevention in the province.

7. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

91. Generally speaking, drug abuse is not a major problem among refugees. To the extent it exists, drug abuse usually relates to cultural and traditional patterns, exacerbated in some circumstances by the deprivation and frustration of camp life, and cannot be handled in the existing health, counselling and educational activities.

92. UNHCR has not received a specific mandate from the international community in the field of drug abuse control. Accordingly, no separate resources are allocated or requested for this purpose at present. Nevertheless, the Office is obliged to carry out certain activities in this field as they relate to refugees. As regards UNHCR activities in the field of drug abuse control, the main areas are outlined below.

Prevention and reduction of illicit demand for drugs

93. Integration of issues relating to illicit demand for drugs in education programmes established for several refugee populations and in counselling programmes; provision of information and counselling, targeted particularly to high risk groups, on the social alienation, health and mental risks, along with protection problems, that the use of drugs entails (including those relating to alcohol abuse and AIDS); orientation of prevention programmes towards strengthening incentives not to use drugs, and prediction, early identification and understanding of individual problems, including their cultural and traditional context and based on an understanding of the problems of life in camps; establishment of occupational activities to prevent boredom and despair and a sense of uselessness; stimulation and facilitation of community-based counselling activities; some non-governmental organizations working with refugees under the aegis of UNHCR fund their own activities in some of these fields, such as counselling.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

94. Discreet and confidential counselling of drug users and promotion of their treatment through national health programmes in national hospital facilities; as may be needed, incorporation in national refugee programmes of detoxification facilities, including the setting up of centres which may or may not utilize traditional treatments; rehabilitation of users, with provision of occupational alternatives during treatment and analysis of alternative treatments and policies; information gathering from implementing partners and non-governmental organizations on the treatment of drug users and consultation on best actions to take; orientation of programmes with a humanitarian approach towards social integration.

Elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources

95. In the context of the Afghan repatriation programme, ensuring that projects do not benefit opium poppy cultivation; inclusion in all project agreement clauses to the effect that the implementing by the local counterpart

authority that the project's expected outcome will not benefit directly opium poppy cultivation and that the implementing agency will halt all existing assistance activities if it becomes evident that the project will directly benefit local opium poppy cultivation. Overall, UNHCR realizes the need for planning, evaluation, rationalization, human resources, practical policies and professional staff to treat any drug abuse by refugees.

8. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

96. UNRISD and the United Nations University have jointly initiated a research programme on the Socio-Economic and Political Consequences of the International Trade in Illegal Drugs. The first phase of the programme involved a literature survey accompanied by an annotated bibliography of over 2,000 items. The resulting Handbook of Research on the Illicit Drug Traffic: Socio-Economic and Political Consequences is currently in press. Two essays have also been published in conjunction with the programme. They are "Beneficiaries of the Illicit Drug Trade: Political Consequences and International Policy at the Intersection of Supply and Demand" (UNRISD Discussion Paper No. 19, March 1991), and "Illicit Drug Taking and Prohibition Laws: Public Consequences and the Reform of Public Policy in the United States" (UNRISD Discussion Paper No. 21, April 1991).

97. The second phase of the research programme was inaugurated by a workshop on the Socio-Economic and Political Impact of Production, Trade and Use of Narcotic Drugs held at Geneva on 27 and 28 May 1991. The workshop brought together specialists from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand and the United States. Presentations of country case-studies focused on the historical background of each nation's emergence as a major supplier of illegal drugs; the interplay of international consumer demand, international drug organizations, domestic traffickers, producers and consumers; and the effects of an array of national and international narcotics control policies on the domestic economy, society and policy. Over the course of the next 18 months, a series of country monographs will be prepared by the workshop participants, and an overview volume is to be written.

98. As regards research programmes in the field of prevention and reduction of illicit demand for drugs, the following activities are performed in conjunction with various CMO targets:

(a) CMO target 1: The research programme on the countries listed above will include a comparative study of drug abuse patterns and encompasses the Institute's area of responsibility concerning the socio-economic and political characteristics of illicit drug traffic in different countries and the effects of national and international anti-drug policies designed to deal with that traffic;

(b) CMO target 3: In the country studies attention will be given to the impact of illicit narcotic trade and control measures on vulnerable groups, especially indigenous peoples;

(c) CMO target 5: Consideration is being given to the possibility of organizing an international workshop, at which results of the research programme would be presented to members of national and international agencies concerned with drug-related issues, to representatives of non-governmental organizations in the same field, and to the interested public.

99. The following research activities, in conjunction with CMO targets, are being developed for the elimination of the supply of drugs from illicit sources:

(a) CMO target 9: Country studies will include analysis of the availability and utilization of narcotics and psychotropic substances for legitimate medical purposes, especially among indigenous groups;

(b) CMO target 14: Some general data concerning illicit crops being grown, size of holdings, yields per hectare, labour input and prices obtained by farmers will be gathered in the course of research for country studies. Land tenure and other geographical, political, social and economic conditions of the areas will be examined; and the effectiveness of interdiction programmes, crop eradication schemes and alternative development programmes will also be analysed.

9. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

100. With reference to prevention and reduction of illicit demand for drugs, UNICRI, supported by a Scientific Committee in which UNIDCP, WHO and the Centre for Human Rights participate, is working to better define the objectives of the prevention of drug abuse and the deviant and criminal phenomena linked to it, as well as to identify methodologies for the training of prevention operators in various social areas.

101. Within this framework, UNICRI carried out several pilot projects:

(a) Educational project in Italian high schools, wherein 180 teachers from 30 schools were trained through 6 semi-residential courses and subsequent information and educational activities, including sporting and cultural alternatives, were continuously monitored by UNICRI experts. The project reached approximately 15,000 students. Printed and audiovisual support materials designed on an ad hoc basis were distributed (CMO target 3). Agreements for the replication of the project were finalized with the Governments of Hungary and Malta; negotiations are in progress with the Governments of Mauritius and Yugoslavia;

(b) Public awareness campaign through pharmacies, wherein Italian Association of Pharmacists distributed a 24-page basic information brochure prepared by UNICRI to provide advice and explanations on request. Over 1.25 million brochures were distributed between October 1990 and May 1991 (CMO target 5);

(c) Research on the attitudes of workers and employees towards drug abuse and on the influence of the workplace on this phenomenon. A survey based on 3,000 questionnaires and 300 structured interviews is presently in progress (CMO target 4);

(d) Clearing-house and training centre on the prevention of drug abuse and related phenomena. The project started in January 1991 and is presently working on the creation of an automized database covering publications and documents not abstracted by large international databases, a documentation centre collecting, inter alia, a further 200 specialized journals and connected to all major networks, and a series of international training courses in drug abuse prevention. The clearing-house also publishes a bulletin for distribution among social and health operators. Three special issues have been produced. The clearing-house provides the texts of the bulletin to national Governments which take care of its translation, publication and distribution. An Italian edition (7,000 copies) is due, for issuance, in autumn 1991 (CMO target 5).

102. Within the framework of comprehensive action targeted at the scientifically oriented prevention of drug abuse, UNICRI organized from 20 to 23 March a multidisciplinary international seminar entitled "Cocaine today: its effects on the individual and society". The seminar, organized in collaboration with UNIDCP, WHO, the Italian National Research Council and Department of Public Security, brought together over 600 experts. Some 80 speakers presented interventions on biological and clinical aspects of cocaine use, psychological and sociological aspects of cocaine abuse, production and legal control of cocaine, cocaine and crime and law enforcement and cocaine.

103. In support of the follow-up action, the Italian Government pledged funds necessary to organize international ad hoc expert groups on the most urgent and basic problems deriving from cocaine abuse (CMO targets 1, 2, 8, 14-16, 17-20 and 29-34).

10. International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

104. The International Trade Centre (ITC) is presently, together with UNIDCP, looking into the possibilities of establishing a plan of action for the development of crop substitution for coca leaves in the Andean region. The project is aimed at identifying and selecting crops/products as substitutes for coca leaf production, highlighting the demand situation and export prospects for alternative crops.

11. World Food Programme

105. Project food aid provided by the World Food Programme (WFP) can support national and international efforts in the field of drug abuse control, although so far its use for this purpose has been limited. WFP assistance in that field has been mainly in support of rural development schemes that seek to provide alternatives to the production of narcotics, primarily the opium

poppy. WFP food aid can provide supplementary food rations to the local farmers participating in the scheme or finance local labour costs.

106. Currenly, the so-called "poppy clause", designed in cooperation with UNIDCP, is the primary focus of the contribution of WFP to the control of international drugs. The clause prohibits the use of WFP inputs either directly or indirectly on land where narcotic plants are illicitly grown. WFP retains the right to suspend assistance if those conditions are not observed. Although WFP does not currently support crop substitution projects as such, the poppy clause does represent a specific disincentive to project participants to continue growing illicit crops. The "poppy clause" is being introduced in every project approved by WFP for execution in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, where poppy is normally cultivated. In addition to the three ongoing projects for which this clause applies, a fourth project was recently approved.

107. WFP food assistance can also support institutions dealing with the rehabilitation of drug addicts. WFP has assisted a project of that type in Laos. WFP is prepared to offer support to any type of sizeable drug reduction or rehabilitation programme in which food aid could make a meaningful contribution to cover needs for food.

B. Specialized agencies and related organizations

1. International Labour Organisation

108. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) continued to expand its programmes on vocational rehabilitation and social reintegration of recovering addicts in the community and prevention and assistance measures in the workplace. An integrated and interdepartmental approach is utilized in the ILO strategy, which focuses on data collection, analysis and dissemination, technical advisory services, staff training, developing and evaluating demonstration programmes and inter-agency collaboration. ILO action is based on the International Labour Conference resolution concerning measures against drug and alcohol abuse in working and social life, adopted in 1987. It also responds to CMO, the Global Programme of Action and the System-Wide Action Plan.

109. As regards assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse (CMO target 1), sample surveys have been carried out in Zambia and Zimbabwe within ILO projects to determine the extent and nature of alcohol and drug problems in the workplace. An epidemiological study of substance abuse among secondary school students was also conducted in Zimbabwe. As part of the ILO/EEC project in Asia, a non-technical assessment instrument has also been developed for use by enterprises.

110. In relation to prevention of drug abuse in the workplace (CMO target 4), the development of workplace initiatives to prevent drug and alcohol problems was actively pursued with the active promotion of a range of potential responses, including policy development, information, education, health

promotion, treatment and rehabilitation. Staff training was the core activity in promoting such programmes. Ongoing ILO projects in this field are:

(a) ILO/United States research project on drug and alcohol abuse prevention and assistance in the workplace: With funding from the United States Department of Labor, an in-depth study of exemplary programmes in Canada, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States has been carried out. Country reports, a comparative analysis and major findings were presented to a tripartite symposium held at Washington, D.C. in May 1991, a number of recommendations and guidelines on the future work of ILO in this area were formulated by the 25 experts who participated in the symposium;

(b) ILO/Norway project on "Establishment of resource centres for rehabilitation, workplace initiatives and community action on drugs and alcohol": This project includes activities which also relate to CMO targets 5, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 35. An orientation meeting for heads of drug control agencies and policy makers (18 participants) from Botswana, Malawi, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe was held in December 1990. This was followed by a three-week training course, in March 1991, for the resource centre staff (25 participants) from all participating countries. Follow-up consultancy missions have been undertaken to Botswana, Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Two social workers from Namibia spent two weeks at Harare for on-the-job training with the Harare project. Plans have been drawn up for national training courses which will take place in the second half of 1991. Four manuals have been developed for use by project staff on (i) policy development; (ii) workplace initiatives; (iii) rehabilitation and social reintegration; and (iv) community action. A video film, a comprehensive prevention compaign and additional resource material have been produced.

(c) ILO/EEC Project on prevention and assistance programmes for workers with alcohol- and drug-related problems: Phase II of this project aimed at setting up prevention and assistance programmes in selected enterprises in India, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand commenced in 1990. Some 30 participatants took part in each of the national seminars held in the Philippines and Sri Lanka in November 1990. Consultancy missions were undertaken to all four countries and national seminars in India and Thailand are scheduled for later this year.

(d) ILO/UNIDCP Project on prevention and reduction of drug and alcohol problems in the workplace in Mauritius: A national training seminar (40 participants) on drug and alcohol prevention and reduction in the workplace was organized in May 1991.

111. A prevention programme by civic, community and special interest groups and law enforcement agencies (CMO target 5) currently being carried out is the ILO/UNIDCP project on the establishment of a community-based rehabilitation service for drug-dependent persons in Zimbabwe. Activities in this project also relate to CMO targets 1, 4, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 35. Phase II of this project is being successfully completed this year. The project has steadily

moved away from the concept of a drop-in centre to that of a resource centre providing rehabilitation services, assistance to enterprises to launch prevention and assistance programmes, as well as taking action in the community. As a result, a viable model of a low-cost, community-based programme has been developed at Harare which can be replicated elsewhere in Africa.

112. As regards treatment and rehabilitation (CMO target 29) development of appropriate policy and related legislation concerning rehabilitation and social reintegration is a central feature of ILO activities. Policy and programming issues are addressed through technical advisory missions, orientation workshops and training seminars. To further support these initiatives, ILO has launched a regular budget-funded research project this year with the aim of composing a manual for policy makers on development and improvement of rehabilitation programmes. More than 100 programmes have been identified in the first phase of the study, from which a number will be selected for further study and in-depth analysis. It is, nevertheless, intended to publish details of all programmes as a global source-book on rehabilitation (CMO target 30). A booklet on principles of effective programming in developing countries is also under finalization (CMO target 31).

113. In connection with the selection of appropriate treatment (and rehabilitation) programmes (CMO target 31), technical advisory and consultancy missions and training courses are used to assist member States in the review, selection and adaptation of rehabilitation programmes. During the reporting period, technical advisory missions were undertaken to Botswana, India, Mauritius, Malawi, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

114. With regard to training for personnel working with drug addicts (CMO target 32), staff training constitutes the central activity within the ILO's programme on drugs. Attention is drawn to training activities undertaken under the ILO/Norway project in southern Africa and the ILO/UNIDCP project in Zimbabwe. Other activities for this reporting period included the following:

(a) ILO/UNDP Asian regional programme on community drug rehabilitation: A regional training course with 20 participants from Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka was held in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, in October 1990. A training handbook was developed, which was also utilized in formulating plans for demonstration programmes to be established in each country. Follow-up action, including consultancies, survey of community resources, and additional training at the national level are being pursued in the participating countries.

(b) UNIDCP/Myanmar programme of drug abuse control: As part of the social rehabilitation sector of this programme, an ILO consultant has conducted a series of on-the-job training courses for the staff of the Mandalay Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre. A regional fellowship programme is being organized for two officials from Myanmar.

(c) ILO/UNIDCP/Thailand project on strengthening rehabilitation programmes for recovering addicts: A training course was conducted by the project for 28 participants to develop better understanding, generate teamwork and more effective collaboration in the process of treatment and rehabilitation.

115. The social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation (CMO target 35) is the final goal of all ILO projects with specific measures aimed at assisting recovering addicts in the process of reintegration and adjustment to family, working and social life. These include after-care programmes, family participation, self-help groups and income-generating activities.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

116. Between 1 July 1990 and 30 June 1991, FAO activities related to drug abuse control have been limited to participation in international meetings. In particular, FAO provided technical expertise for the Meeting on the Creation of Genetic Markers for New Drug-Free Monoecious Commercial Varieties of Hemp (Vienna, 15-16 April 1991).

117. FAO maintains a stand-by technical capacity to cooperate in the following fields of intervention of SWAP:

(a) Use of remote sensing activities for the collection and assessment of basic information on drug production aspects (CMO target 14);

(b) Educational and rural development programmes;

(c) Environmentally safe application of herbicides for the eradication of drug crops (CMO target 15);

(d) Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation (CMO target 16);

(e) The use of genetic methods to decrease or eliminate the drug compounds from plants and to put genetic morphological markers on such low or non-drug plants for easy recognition.

118. At present, the Joint FAO/IAEA Division is actively collaborating with UNIDCP in investigating the possibility of implementing such activities. FAO does not seek a separate or a leading role in this programme. Within its competence in the fields of rural development, crop production and drug plant eradication, it seeks to help UNIDCP in its task.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

119. UNESCO activities in the preventive education against drug abuse programme have been guided by the recommendations of the CMO, the last General Conference of UNESCO (Paris, October-November 1989, resolution 1.14), the seventeenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Drug Abuse Control (New York 1990, items 14-15), and the forty-fourth and forty-fifth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly (New York, 1989-1990; resolutions 44/141, 44/142, 44/410, 45/148 and 45/149 and the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, as reflected in the UNESCO Programme and Budget (25C/5).

120. With reference to specific CMO targets and activities called for under SWAP, the following should be noted:

(a) Inter-agency cooperation at regional and international level (CMO target 3, System-Wide Action Plan):

(i) Signature (February 1991) of a Memorandum of Understanding between UNESCO and UNIDCP/FDAC ($US 1.4 million for two years). Both organizations will put together substantive and financial inputs in their assistance to Member States by concretely examining needs and resources in preventive education against drug abuse in countries where pilot projects will be implemented and strategies at subregional levels developed;

(ii) Temporary adviser in a WHO workshop on "Enhancement of Psychosocial Competencies in Children and Adolescents" (Geneva, 1-3 May 1991), based on a UNESCO/WHO project (presented to UNIDCP for financing) to review preventive education techniques against drug abuse;

(iii) Participation in the United Nations Inter-agency Meetings on coordination (September 1990, May 1991);

(b) Diffusion and exchange of information (CMO target 3; SWAP para. 69):

(i) Preparation of a newsletter, an annotated bibliography and a directory on preventive education against drug abuse;

(ii) A consultant, financed by the Commission of European Communities, is working with a UNESCO Programme Specialist on the elaboration of an exhaustive project based on CEC procedures and the substantive requirement of UNESCO (to be presented to the CEC Board); diffusion, upon request, of documents on preventive education to Member States and individuals; production of a brochure of information on the UNESCO preventive education programme (English, French, Spanish) distributed to UNESCO Permanent Delegations, Regional Offices, non-governmental organizations and in the United Nations system;

(c) Technical and financial assistance for improvement of training level of intervening agents of prevention in drug abuse (CMO target 3): Technical and financial support to Ghanaian teachers to participate in the national training course given by the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions (Ghana, September 1990); training of university professors (La Plata, Argentina); organization of a national seminar on drug education and AIDS in Bulgaria (November 1990); at the invitation of UNESCO, participation of a specialist of the Curriculum Research Development Division (CRDD) of the Ghana Education Service in the WHO/UNESCO workshop on "Enhancement of Psychosocial Competencies in Children and Adolescents" (Geneva, May 1991); financial assistance and collaboration in a pilot project on training and information in preventive education against drug abuse for teachers, students and parents in the province of Jujuy, Argentina (March to December 1991);

(d) Technical assistance to countries' projects financially supported by UNIDCP/FDAC (SWAP, paras. 80 and 95.): Implementation and monitoring of extrabudgetary projects: Africa (Ghana, Senegal), Asia (Myanmar), the Caribbean subregion. The general aim is to improve training of teachers and local leaders and to include elements of preventive education against drug abuse in the school curricula and out-of-school activities. Evaluation mission of the operational project implemented in Myanmar in collaboration with WHO, ILO and UNIDCP; tripartite review of the operational project carried out in Senegal (UNIDCP/UNESCO-Project Officers);

(e) Consciousness-raising action: Collaboration with UNIDCP in the observance of the International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (26 June 1991) and the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000); collaboration with the young Parisians, the Mairie de Paris and the mayors of the world, under UNESCO patronage, for the implementation of the "IIIè Journées internationales des maires contre la drogue" (Paris, April 1991, 70 mayors present, 800 signed a charter against drug abuse);

(f) Publications and research (CMO target 2): Preparation of a methodological guide for Western Africa based on two surveys conducted in Ghana and Senegal; research on the literature in preventive education techniques: list of main documents in France to be established; preparation of a workshop with International Council on Alcohol and Addictions, for a collaboration on the above-mentioned project to be extended to North America, Spain and Germany; production of a report "baseline survey" on socio-cultural and economic factors linked to drug abuse in the Pokuase region (40 km from Accra) in the framework of the operational project carried out in Ghana;

(g) Promotion of preventive education: Seminar of the European Committee to Combat Drugs (CELAD) at Brussels (April 1991) on the creation of a European Observatory on Drugs; meeting of Senior Officials on Drug Abuse Issues in Asia and the Pacific at Tokyo (February 1990) to improve regional and international cooperation on selected drug abuse issues; colloque "Premières rencontres européennes EST/Quest - Toxicomanies" organized with the CEC, the Comité francais d'éducation pour la sante and two non-governmental organizations (Paris, January 1991).

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

121. With reference to chapter II of SWAP (Prevention and Reduction of the Illicit Demand for Drugs), during its 132nd session (8 March 1991), the Council of ICAO considered a progress report on implementation of ICAO Assembly resolution A27-12, which, in clause 2, urges the Council to elaborate with a high degree of priority concrete measures in order to prevent and to eliminate possible use of illicit drugs and abuse of other drugs or substances by crew members, air traffic controllers, mechanics and other staff of international civil aviation. The Council requested the Secretary-General to consult Contracting States on the extent and nature of any problem of use of illicit drugs and abuse of other drugs or substances by civil aviation personnel. States are being asked whether any problems related to substance abuse have been encountered among civil aviation licence holders, whether Administrations have instituted any system of mandatory substance testing and, if so, what the results were. In view of the high priority attached to this matter, States have been requested to reply by mid-August 1991 to allow further study and consideration by Council by the end of this year.

122. With reference to chapter V of SWAP: Suppression of Illicit Drug Traffic in order to determine the adequacy of existing technical specifications related to the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air, it is necessary to study the global threat imposed through the increased use of international air navigation for the transport of such drugs and examine all related technical aspects. Following Council consideration of this subject at its 132nd Session, States have been requested to provide information on technical procedures or practices which they have introduced or contemplated to prevent the illicit transport of narcotic drugs by air. By means of this enquiry it is also hoped to discover whether the objective of numerous amendments to the ICAO Facilitation Standards to reflect narcotics control requirements is met, and, more specifically, whether States maintain a balance between the interests of facilitation of passenger and cargo movement and those of narcotic control.

123. States have also been asked whether they have taken or contemplated action towards becoming a Party to the 1988 Convention and whether they have adopted any legislative provisions to ensure that the crime of illicit transport of narcotic drugs and other psychotropic substances by air is punishable by severe penalties.

5. World Health Organization

124. At the Forty-third World Health Assembly in May 1990, Member States unanimously adopted resolution WHA43.11 on reduction in demand for illicit drugs. In response to that resolution, the Director-General established a new WHO Programme on Substance Abuse (PSA) with effect from 1 September 1990. The new Programme brings together activities carried out by a number of different technical programmes. Its main objectives are to: (a) prevent the spread of substance abuse in individuals, families, communities and countries;

(b) develop effective approaches to the treatment of dependence and associated diseases; (c) integrate health components into development programmes set up to reduce the supply of narcotic drugs; and (d) collaborate in controlling the supply of licit psychoactive substances. In line with the broad public health mandate of WHO, activities undertaken by the new Programme will include those related to alcohol abuse and to relevant aspects of the prevention of the spread of HIV infection and AIDS (WHO/PSA/90.1).

(a) Strengthening the licit drug control system

125. In response to its constitutional mandate, WHO continued to review dependence-producing psychoactive drugs and recommended that propylhexedrine be removed from international control, that delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol be moved from Schedule I to Schedule II of the 1971 Convention, and that some exemptions of psychotropic preparations from certain control measures, granted by the United States Government, be terminated. These recommendations were adopted by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in April 1991.

126. In collaboration with the UNIDCP Laboratory, WHO has expanded its fellowship training programme in laboratory testing of drugs of abuse. Three candidates from developing countries have been selected for placement. WHO collaborated with the INCB secretariat of UNIDCP in a seminar for national drug control administrators for Asia.

(b) Prevention and reduction of the illicit demand for drugs

127. The promotion of national plans of demand reduction is a central commitment of WHO. In this connection, UNIDCP has welcomed PSA as its principal collaborating partner. In collaboration with UNIDCP, evaluative missions have already taken place to Bolivia, Brazil and Nepal, and programmes have been designed for health sector action in all three countries. In addition, collaborative programmes are already under way in Afghanistan (also in collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes relating to Afghanistan (UNOCA)), Myanmar and Sri Lanka.

128. Collaboration has also been strengthened with an increasingly wide range of non-governmental organizations at national, regional and global levels. Such organizations include both those with a primary interest in drug abuse and those with much wider health or social interests.

129. Special efforts are being made to improve the quality of health data on substance abuse. WHO is developing an international substance abuse monitoring system called ATLAS (Abuse Trends Linkage Assessment System) to provide a comprehensive global overview of the health implications of current trends in substance abuse. This system is being developed in consultation with those responsible for the IDAAS system and other international reporting projects. As part of ATLAS, a study outline has been prepared to generate more specific information than is currently available on the health consequences of particular patterns of substance use.

130. In this connection, an information manual on the health risks of "designer" drugs was prepared and sent to the Ministries of Health of all WHO Member States for use by national health officials as a readily accessible source of information on this group of drugs. At the same time, in response to international concern over cocaine, WHO commissioned four reviews (on epidemiology, legislation, prevention and treatment) and collaborated with UNICRI in the organization of an expert meeting which developed proposals for an integrated international strategy.

131. Since problems of drug abuse are often felt most acutely at family and community levels, WHO has devoted special attention to activities to assisting/supporting local prevention efforts. An information package designed to strengthen the preventive capacity of families for use with primary care workers in Latin America has been developed. In collaboration with a government agency and a non-governmental organization, WHO has also produced simple guidelines on how to establish and run local information centres on alcohol and other drug abuse.

(c) Treatment and rehabilitation

132. After a lengthy process of development, WHO has completed work on a draft methodology for assessing the quality of care in various stages of drug abuse treatment. The method, being tested in five countries, provides a way for countries to set standards appropriate to their own stage of development and their own substance abuse patterns.

133. Work has also begun to describe more accurately the range of different approaches included in drug abuse treatment systems. Following a preliminary overview of types of treatment, papers have been commissioned which cover all major approaches currently in use, paying attention to difference in cultures, in treatment traditions and in patterns of substance abuse. In relation to this activity, a focus of special attention has been the use of substitution drugs in the treatment of opiate dependence. A special report (WHO/PSA/90.3) has been prepared on changes in policy and practice with respect to methadone programmes in six countries.

134. In order to enhance all the above activities and to improve the effectiveness of treatment programmes, especially at primary care level, WHO has developed training materials in Arabic, English, French, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swahili. Audiovisual versions of these materials are also being prepared in English. The materials address all stages of an integrated response from the assessment of substance abuse problems at individual and community level to the monitoring and evaluation of programmes.

6. Universal Postal Union

135. The second seminar on the training of postal officials in the Latin American region in the techniques for detecting postal consignments containing narcotic drugs took place at La Paz from 23 to 26 January 1990. The first

such seminar was held at Bangkok from 3 to 7 October 1988 for postal officials of the Asian and Pacific countries.

136. The International Bureau of UPU subsequently undertook an evaluation at the postal administrations that had participated in both the first and second seminar. In this connection, an evaluation mission was organized in December 1990 in Indonesia and Thailand, while another was carried out at the beginning of 1991 in four Latin American countries. A questionnaire designed to elicit opinions and observations on the effectiveness of the training received was also sent to the postal administrations. The UPU Executive Council examined the findings of this questionnaire at its April-May meeting in 1991.

137. It emerges from the evaluation by these missions that the training provided at the seminars for the detection of narcotic drugs was most useful and well suited to the needs of the postal administrations. The observer from the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (UPAEP) also confirmed that the second seminar had produced good results. This smaller union has translated the seminar manual into Spanish and is prepared to distribute it to all postal administrations upon request. Since training at the national level is less expensive, the UPAEP representative believes that the orientation of these seminars should be slightly modified. Thus, the next seminar might be aimed at training instructors for national seminars. The UPU Executive Council has responded favourably to this suggestion and has instructed the International Bureau to take the necessary steps to see to it that the next seminar serves that objective.

138. The third seminar on the training of postal officials in the detection of postal consignments containing narcotic drugs is scheduled to be held in Algeria during the last quarter of 1991 and will be financed in large measure by UNIDCP. An interregional course on postal security held in Washington D.C. in June 1991 devoted two full days to the subject "Narcotic drugs in the mails".

139. At its session in April-May 1991, the UPU Executive Council adopted recommendation CE 10/1991 entitled "Permanent actions to ensure postal security", in which the postal administrations of the UPU member countries are urged to adopt, in concert with other law-enforcement agencies, active methods of prevention with respect to the illicit use of the mails as a means of effectively combating the traffic in narcotic drugs.

7. International Maritime Organization

140. To help curb the smuggling and use of drugs at sea, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) is working with others to overcome this growing problem that extends beyond national borders. The publication of a small brochure entitled "Drugs on board - The fight against drug traffickers and drug users" (1990) is targetted for shipboard reading by crew members.

141. In addition, IMO continues to give a high degree of priority to the study of measures to prevent and eliminate the possible use of illicit drugs and the abuse of other drugs or substances by crew members and others employed to assist with shipping operations. In this connection, the Convention on Facilitation of Maritime Traffic, 1965, was amended this year to, inter alia, adjust its standards and recommended practices to highlight the problems of illicit drug trafficking to port authorities.

142. IMO is also studying how any negative impact of such measures on the progress in facilitating maritime traffic can be avoided. In this connection, it has been noted that any improper detention of a ship where there is no evidence or presumption of negligence or guilt on the part of the ship operator concerned, would be detrimental to the principles established in the IMO Facilitation Convention.

143. The question of drug use and alcohol abuse by seafarers was raised during the eighth session of the Joint IMO/ILO Committee on Training (Geneva, 17 to 21 September 1990), which determined that, important as the matter may be, it should be addressed in other forums such as the ILO/WHO Committee on the Health of Seafarers.

144. At its fifty-ninth session (13 to 24 May 1991), the IMO Maritime Safety Committee noted comments of WHO on the control of drugs and alcohol on board ships and the results of tests carried out in the United States on drug and alcohol abuse among seafarers and agreed that personnel impaired by unsafe use of drugs or alcohol could be a safety risk if employed in sensitive positions on board ship. The Committee instructed the Subcommittee on Standards of Training and Watchkeeping to consider the matter and to submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Committee's sixtieth session and identify what testing programme, if any, might be suitable and practicable for detecting drug or alcohol abusers on board ship and whether standards or guidelines on this should be prepared by the organization.

8. International Fund for Agricultural Development

145. IFAD addresses the supply side of the drug abuse problem. In IFAD rural poverty alleviation programmes in areas where drug crops are cultivated or in adjacent areas, the Fund is trying to provide illicit drug producers with alternative income sources. Improved social services and support are given to poor rural communities to help them enter the maintstream of legitimate life and productivity.

146. Most of the Fund's ongoing projects include extension of credit, improvement of support services, community development (sanitation, health, family planning, literacy programmes, day-care centres and schools, construction of roads) and, as is mostly the case in Latin America, the development of new land for cultivation, as well as land titling. There are three ongoing projects in Bolivia, with a total cost of $US 47.4 million, of which IFAD is contributing $31.3 million. By offering new opportunities to the people of the area, the projects aspire to prevent people from moving to

the areas where coca is cultivated. These projects include credit and support services; animal health programme; afforestation and soil conservation; rural roads; drinking water; fish culture, traditional handicrafts, community development; promotion of smallholder cooperatives and small-scale manufacturing; and production and marketing activities, strengthening of extension supply of improved seeds and fruit tree cuttings; irrigation and road infrastructure. An important feature is that these projects have brought new land under cultivation.

147. An ongoing project in Latin America is the Alto Mayo Rural Development Project in Peru with a total cost of $US 84 million, of which IFAD has provided $US 19 million. This rural development project has helped to regularize land titles, promote irrigation and strengthen agricultural support services. Over 4,300 individual land titles, along with collective ones, were granted. Rice production has increased providing 16 per cent of the entire country's production and new opportunities for people, who, otherwise, would have moved to the lowland coca-growing areas in search of jobs.

148. An Agricultural Production Project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (total cost $24.77 million, out of which IFAD is contributing $7.38 million) provides about 60,000 smallholder farm families with irrigation, agricultural inputs, feeder roads and agricultural support services. An expanded programme for upland crop production was launched, maize output increased almost 70 per cent and cassava production more than doubled. Ten small-scale irrigation schemes were completed with the total area increasing to 4,320 hectares compared to the appraisal target of 3,600 hectares. A rice intensification programme is bringing about 22,000 hectares of rice land under a technology package, providing improved seeds, fertilizer and pesticides.

149. Another project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Rural Credit Project, launched in 1988 (total cost $7.03 million, out of which IFAD is contributing $4.4 million), is extending credit to individuals and groups for crop production, livestock, aquaculture, agro-processing, cottage and light industry.

150. A third project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic became effective in 1991 (total cost $10.3 million, out of which IFAD is contributing $5.3 million). It focuses on food production, the reduction of opium poppy cultivation and the building of institutions that can furnish essential technical and financial services to the farmers. Women will especially benefit from credit for silk marketing and vegetable production. About 90 km of roads will be updated and rehabilitated. For both of the last two projects in Laos, it is too soon to give quantitative results.

151. The Agricultural Diversification and People's Irrigation Project in the north (total cost $18.3 million, of which IFAD contributed $10 million) is using irrigation to help farmers move away from paddy, giving the current and projected low rice prices, discouraging them from moving into opium cultivation. Credit, agricultural support services and road communication have expanded vegetable production, fruit trees, as well as the production of

soya beans, garlic and groundnuts. Finally, IFAD is organizing another major project undertaking, in Myanmar, which relates to UNIDCP activities under its "Drug Abuse Control in Border Areas". The objective of the proposed project would be to increase the productivity and the diversity of agriculture for about 30,000 farmers in the hill area, within a newly developed farming system. Productivity of existing crops would be increased through the promotion of improved husbandry practices and through improved access to crop inputs, such as fertilizer and pesticides.

152. Other objectives would be to replace opium poppy as the major cash crop in the hill areas through the introduction of new crops and farming systems. An important objective of the project would be to arrest the process of environmental deterioration through the introduction of land-use planning, leading to protection of natural resources.

153. IFAD has been active in efforts to mobilize collaboration among United Nations agencies in drug abuse control initiatives. At its meetings over the past year under IFAD chairmanship, the Harmonization Subgroup of the Joint Consultative Group on Policy (JCGP), recommended the creation of a Task Force to devise effective mechanisms of collaboration on the drug control problem with relevant United Nations agencies. JCGP membership at present consists of UNDP, WFP, IFAD, UNFPA and UNICEF. The Subgroup further agreed that IFAD should liaise with UNIDCP to ensure that the Task Force's activities would be consistent with the general thrust of UNIDCP activities.

9. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

154. The mandate of UNIDO is to promote the industrialization of developing countries seeking economic development. UNIDO activities have a direct effect on the social, environmental, health, employment and education sectors of these countries. Therefore, its approach to drug abuse control has a direct impact on the creation of a techno-economic base in developing countries. UNIDO has developed special industrial programmes, including:

(a) Establishment of production and quality control laboratories to control the content and quality of pharmaceuticals containing drugs under international control; to replace pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances by others which have comparable effect, by introducing the technology, equipment and training; or to introduce product design and packaging to reduce the risk of easy abuse;

(b) Support for crop substitution programmes by establishing research and development laboratories for identifying the most suitable plants which could be cultivated, transported, processed and marketed as alternatives to narcotic crops (The UNIDO Investment Forum is prepared to assist in attracting investors and develop joint ventures to accelerate implementation.);

(c) A programme of technological improvement directed at achieving a better utilization of excess stocks of narcotics raw material, including the

upgrading of technology or transfer of technology for extraction of alkaloids from opium.

155. UNIDO believes that the drug problem has a very direct relation to education, employment, shelter and the economic situation of nations, especially in developing countries. Activities that have been carried out in the current year, some funded by UNDP and some financed by UNIDO, are as follows:

(a) Projects in Guatemala, Madagascar, Nepal, Thailand and Turkey to develop industrial utilisation of medicinal and aromatic plants which have enhanced the capabilities and self-reliance to substitute suitable crops in illicit growing areas. These cover a package of selection of suitable plants, agrotechnology, processing, quality assessment, packaging and marketing of medicinal and aromatic plants that could support crop substitution programmes;

(b) Projects in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Korea to transfer and develop technologies for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products via synthetic or biological transformation of chemical raw materials. The processes developed could permit manufacture of non-toxic synthetic pharmaceuticals which could substitute for psychotropic substances and narcotic drugs presently used in pharmaceutical preparations;

(c) Projects in Viet Nam and Zambia which have contributed to the manufacture and quality control of pharmaceutical products;

(d) Direct support to crop substitution programmes are in progress in Argentina, Bolivia, and Peru where some preparatory work has been done. Prospective projects have been identified and are currently being negotiated with respective Governments;

(e) Preparatory assistance for the utilization of opium to produce licit pharmaceuticals was done under a project in India, which aims at upgrading technology for the extraction of alkaloids from opium. A project proposal to set up a research facility to develop technologies for this purpose has been submitted for the consideration of the Government. Recently, the drug control authorities in India requested a revision of the project to include the production of poppy straw concentrate;

(f) In addition, an annual Group Training programme in the utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants in the pharmaceutical industry is being conducted in Turkey for participants from the developing countries. This training will enhance the capabilities of these countries to initiate economically viable programmes of crop substitution.

III. EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION

156. At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/148 of 18 December 1990 entitled "Implementation of the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances". In that resolution, the Assembly called upon States to take all possible steps to promote and implement the mandates of the Global Programme of Action and requested the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and UNIDCP to promote and continuously monitor the progress on its implementation. In addition, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report annually on all activities related to the Global Programme of Action, including those of Governments. The present section responds to the request for a report on the efforts of Governments.

157. In paragraph 55 of the Global Programme of Action, the General Assembly urged States that had not yet done so to ratify or accede to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971. Following that request, and in response to a special campaign for treaty adherence by UNIDCP, an increased number of States have become Parties to these treaties.

158. Between July 1990 and June 1991, 4 States became Parties to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, (bringing the total to 103 States Parties); 9 States became Parties to the 1971 Convention (105 States Parties); and 20 States ratified or acceded to the 1988 Convention (38 States Parties as of 1 July 1991). Moreover, a number of recent efforts by Governments have been made with a view to implementing the 1988 Convention.

159. Australia, Belgium, China, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Zambia have reported that amendments to their existing legislation or new laws and regulations were being prepared in order to implement the 1988 Convention or prepare for its ratification.

160. With respect to article 3 ("Offences and Sanctions"), the Government of Cyprus reported that a bill had been prepared providing for an increase of penalties for drug-related offences. The Government of Belgium indicated that a bill establishing money laundering as an offence had been deposited before the Parliament. In Israel, legislation on money laundering was in preparation.

161. Concerning article 5 ("Confiscation"), Belgium, Cyprus, Israel, the Netherlands, New Zealand and Thailand have reported the drafting of bills that would enable them to trace, freeze, seize and confiscate proceeds derived from illicit trafficking. The Government of Cyprus reported on progress towards enacting a bill empowering courts to order the disclosure of confidential information, such as information on bank accounts.

162. The Government of the Netherlands and New Zealand reported that legislation was being developed on extradition procedures in conformity with article 6 ("Extradition"). The Government of the Netherlands also indicated that it had prepared legislation on mutual legal assistance.

163. Concerning article 11 ("Controlled Delivery"), the Government of Turkey indicated that a bill on this law enforcement method was in preparation. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reported that preparatory work was being made on the subject.

164. China, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Peru, the Philippines, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reported on the adoption or preparation of control measures on substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in accordance with the 1988 Convention.

165. In Cyprus, a bill has been prepared for the establishment of a national drug control body. In Zambia, a Drug Enforcement Commission has been established under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

166. Consistent with paragraph 54 of the Global Programme of Action which requests that consideration shall be given to the conclusion of bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements aimed at suppressing illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a number of Governments have reported conclusion of bilateral agreements against illicit drug traffic.

167. A great variety of programmes for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug abusers were reported to have been implemented, with some success, in all geographical areas. The most successful had been characterized by a comprehensive, often interdisciplinary, approach aimed at social reintegration, drawing on existing community resources and the family of the abuser.

168. In relation to the assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse and the organization of comprehensive systems for the collection and evaluation of data, virtually every country had made efforts in that direction. The prevention of drug abuse through education was also actively pursued by almost every country. Only a small number of limited activities were reported on the prevention of drug abuse in the workplace. Some countries said that they paid more attention to alcohol abuse, and others seemed to feel that having legal sanctions against such behaviour should suffice. Considerable efforts had been made by many countries, particularly in the Americas, concerning the development of prevention programmes by civic, community and special-interest groups and law enforcement agencies. The provision of leisure-time activities in the service of the continuing campaign against drug abuse provoked a varied response. The difficulties in assessing the efficacy of various programmes often made this target hard to justify when a country had more pressing needs. Awareness of the role of the media in the prevention of drug abuse was widespread, but how to use its power was providing to be more of a problem.

169. A great variety of measures aimed at treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration were reported from Africa. Involvement of the family seemed to have led to some success. An effort was being made to ascertain the magnitude of the drug problem and to implement preventive actions but international help was needed. Collaboration between African countries had been initiated, and there were plans for it to continue. In the area of prevention, most of the work was being done in education, generally through single actions or by training professionals. The workplace was not the main environment for action. Communities were starting to be involved in prevention, and the diversity of the replies showed the local origin of initiatives. Leisure-time activities were often on-time efforts. In some cases information was given on a continuing basis through the radio.

170. Some success with treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration had been reported from the Americas. A new interdisciplinary approach to treatment and social reintegration had shown positive results. Many new activities on prevention had been carried out, and much effort was being put into structuring and coordinating those activities, as shown by the existence of some national plans and programmes for action. Important progress had been made in the assessment of the drug abuse problem. Education on drug abuse had been integrated into many school programmes, and the training of professionals and parents was becoming more and more common, the programmes being adapted to target groups and local needs and circumstances. Seminars had been provided in response to demands from companies and, with the participation of employees, workplace activities against drug abuse were developing. In most campaigns there had been an emphasis on broad health promotion. In some countries, the importance of the involvement of local communities was heavily emphasized. Most countries also held multimedia campaigns to provide information to young people and their parents.

171. From Asia and the Far East success was reported for some programmes that emphasized a comprehensive approach to treatment aimed at social reintegration, drawing on community resources. Some also had a military or religious component. Most countries or territories had attempted to assess drug abuse from the perspective either of law enforcement or of drug demand. Two countries and one territory in the region were making especially active efforts to reduce drug demand. They had developed different systems for assessing the nature and extent of drug abuse on their territory and were in the process of expanding and improving them. Several prevention activities were being implemented, especially in the area of education, with an emphasis on health promotion. Innovative, multifaceted approaches and programmes had been explored to reach the different sectors of the population.

172. Approaches and goals for treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration in Europe varied from one reporting country to another. Some included improvement of the physical and social well-being of drug abusers as a goal, others saw total abstinence as the only goal, and still others accepted long-term methadone maintenance as a necessary step towards the ultimate goal of abstinence for opiate-type dependence. The reports revealed a broad diversity of approaches and drug abuse situations. Drug assessment activities were widespread, mostly using treatment-based data or school

surveys. In general, drug education was integrated into school health curricula but also included the participation of parents and communities. The training of professionals was an important component of education efforts for most countries. Community action programmes tended to be very localized and not part of the national plans, as in some other regions. Actions in the workplace centred around the prevention of alcohol use, since drug misuse in the workplace was not seen to be a major problem. Leisure-time activities, often with the participation of communities and special interest groups, were being promoted. Efforts to inform and educate the media on drug abuse were also being made.

173. Some positive results in treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration were reported from the Near and Middle East. Two paths of development could be discerned, one a health promotion approach, the other a deterrent and law enforcement approach. Drug assessment was based mostly on surveys, and an effort was made to develop monitoring systems. Broadly based drug education programmes, including drug education in schools, training professionals and extracurricular activities were implemented in some countries, while in others drug education was provided through seminars and lectures at schools or universities. Some activities had been developed to support initiatives in the workplace aimed at drug abuse prevention. Concerns about the possible negative effects of mass media campaigns had often been raised.

174. Some good results were reported from treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration programmes in Oceania. Methadone maintenance programmes were being widely applied. An array of data collection systems and prevention activities were reported, together with a high level of awareness and a commitment to developing activities that would reduce drug demand. Drug abuse in the workplace was also addressed.

Notes

1/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, No. 7515.

2/ Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.

3/ Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.

4/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.XI.6.

5/ Report of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, Vienna, 17-26 June 1987 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.I.18), chap. I, sect. A.

6/ Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-September 1990, Report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. C.

ANNEX

List of targets of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control

I. PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF THE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Target 1. Assessment of the extent of drug misuse and abuse.

Target 2. Organization of comprehensive systems for the collection and evaluation of data.

Target 3. Prevention through education.

Target 4. Prevention of drug abuse in the workplace.

Target 5. Prevention programmes by civic, community and special interest groups and law enforcement agencies.

Target 6. Leisure-time activities in the service of the continuing campaign against drug abuse.

Target 7. Role of the media.

II. CONTROL OF SUPPLY

Target 8. Strengthening of the international system of control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

Target 9. Rational use of pharmaceuticals containing narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

Target 10. Strengthening the control of international movements of psychotropic substances.

Target 11. Action related to the increase in the number of controlled psychotropic substances.

Target 12. Control of the commercial movement of precursors, specific chemicals and equipment.

Target 13. Control of analogues of substances under international control.

Target 14. Identification of illicit narcotic plant cultivation.

Target 15. Elimination of illicit plantings.

Target 16. Redevelopment of areas formerly under illicit drug crop cultivation.

III. SUPPRESSION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

Target 17. Disruption of major trafficking networks.

Target 18. Promoting use of the technique of controlled delivery.

Target 19. Facilitation of extradition.

Target 20. Mutual judicial and legal assistance.

Target 21. Admissibility in evidence of samples of bulk seizures of drugs.

Target 22. Adequacy with a view to improved efficacy of penal provisions.

Target 23. Forfeiture of the instruments and proceeds of illicit drug trafficking.

Target 24. Tightening of controls of movement through official points of entry.

Target 25. Strengthening of external border controls and mutual assistance machinery within economic unions of sovereign States.

Target 26. Surveillance of land, water and air approaches to the frontier.

Target 27. Controls over the use of the international mails for drug trafficking.

Target 28. Controls over ships on the high seas and aircraft in international airspace.

IV. TREATMENT AND REHABILITATION

Target 29. Towards policy of treatment.

Target 30. Inventory of available modalities and techniques of treatment and rehabilitation.

Target 31. Selection of appropriate treatment programme.

Target 32. Training for personnel working with drug addicts.

Target 33. Reduction of the incidence of diseases and the number of infections transmitted through drug-using habits.

Target 34. Care for drug-addicted offenders within the criminal justice and prison system.

Target 35. Social reintegration of persons who have undergone programmes for treatment and rehabilitation.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/512
30 September 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
Agenda item 66

QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

Report of the Secretary-General

1. By its resolution 45/78 B of 12 December 1990, the General Aseembly viewed with concern the continuing participation of the apartheid regime of South Africa in meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties, and appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date.

2. In that resolution the General Assembly also invited States Parties 1/ to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding provisions of it and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, taking into account the concern expressed in paragraph 1 of resolution 45/78 B.

3. Accordingly, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale to the States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty asking them to reply in pursuance of paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 45/78 B as soon as possible, but not later than 30 May 1991.

4. On 29 May 1991, the Secretary-General received the following note from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, responding on behalf of States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty:

> "The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, acting on behalf of the States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty, presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the latter's note of 27 February 1991 concerning General Assembly resolution 45/78 B of 12 December 1990 on the question of Antarctica.

"The Permanent Representative of Germany has the honour to recall that the note of the Mission of Australia of 1 July 1987 on behalf of States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty was concerned with the same matter. The note continues fully to reflect their position."

5. The note to which the Permanent Representative of Germany makes reference is reproduced in a previous report of the Secretary-General (A/42/587).

Notes

1/ The States Parties to the Antarctic Treaty are the following (underlining indicates consultative status): Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay.